

# THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—WIS.

VOLUME X.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 10, 1840.

[NUMBER 50.]

J. J. HOLLAND, Proprietor and Publisher.

**TERMS:**  
This Journal is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is sold by subscription, in advance, for three months, for \$1.00; for six months, for \$1.75; and for a year, for \$3.00. Single copies are sold at 5 cents. Advertisements are charged for by the line, and are inserted free of charge for the first insertion. For each subsequent insertion, a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular price, for advertisements inserted for a year or more. The price of the paper is 5 cents per copy, in advance.

**AGENTS:**  
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.  
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

**WEEKLY ALMANAC.**

MOON'S PHASES.	For September, 1840.
1st Thursday, 5 44 34	Full 11 27 after.
1st Friday, 5 45 13	Full 11 27 after.
1st Saturday, 5 45 52	Full 11 27 after.
1st Sunday, 5 46 31	Full 11 27 after.
1st Monday, 5 47 10	Full 11 27 after.
1st Tuesday, 5 47 49	Full 11 27 after.
1st Wednesday, 5 48 28	Full 11 27 after.

**From the Raleigh Register.**

**NAME COURT, August 11, 1840.**

**Mr. GAMES**—I witnessed to-day, at our

County Court, in Nashville, a state of things

calculated to alarm the most daring and

careless spirit. To what lengths will not

party spirit lead men? The time has been

that every attempt to interfere with our

constitution of slavery was promptly con-

demned by the whole Southern people as

an unjustifiable act, threatening the most

serious consequences. But, to our dis-

gust, it may now be said, that we are do-

ing the very thing ourselves, for which we

few years ago, so severely anathematized

the Abolitionists of the North. They

ought to get up discussion among us on

the merits of slavery, by sending their

pamphlets filled with such prints and

calumnies calculated to arouse the mind to

objection against the supposed cruelties

inflicted on the slave. We all pronounce

those papers incendiary publications, and

banish them through Congress, a prohibition

on their circulation by the mail; and im-

posed severe penalties by the Legislature

on any person detected in distributing such

papers. But party spirit has leaped

over the restraints of Congress, and bid-

defiance to our State Laws, and induced

artisans of the present dynasty to distri-

bute a paper containing a print, and such

calumnies as to constitute it, in my opin-

ion, as such an incendiary paper as any I

have ever seen or heard of; I think it tends

to more alarming results; for the Abolition

papers presented the slave in his degrada-

tion, entirely under the power and control

of his master; but the paper to which I

allude, presents the negro not only libera-

ted, but triumphing over the white man by

becoming the purchaser of a poor soldier.

This paper contains a print representing

Gen. W. H. Harrison, as President of the

United States, having a poor one-legged

slave, not only sold, because he is poor, but

also to a free negro. It also contains a

description of the sale of the Hon. K. Ray-

nor to a negro, expressed in such language

as is most revolting to every honorable and

high minded man. Now mark the effects

produced by this paper in a single case, and

say if I am not justified in pronouncing it

an incendiary paper. One of them was

sent into the hands of a Mr. V. about six

miles from Nashville, who was fully in-

formed of its meaning. He was visited by

a free negro and one or two slaves during

last week, to whom he exhibited the print,

and explained it just as it is described.

A short time after, the free negro went

over to a poor widow woman's, close by,

and addressed himself to her and her daugh-

ter, telling them all he had just learned

about the print. He told them that when

Gen. Harrison was elected President, all

the negroes would be set free, and that all

the poor white people would have to be

sold. Now, said he, (speaking to the wid-

ow), you know you are in debt, and will

have to be sold, and I will buy you, and

treat you as good as James Battle would;

and also made other remarks of a similar

character, and went off.

Nothing, in my opinion, that has hap-

pened among us for years, has afforded the

Abolitionists such cause of joy as the course

now pursued by the leaders of the present

Administration party in this State upon the

subject of slavery. I am astonished in-

stead, to find intelligent men and slavehold-

ers too, lending their aid to these things.

They seem to be so blinded by party spirit

as to forget their own interest and their

own safety. Both parties in the South

ought to set their faces against every thing

of this kind, and put a direct stop to all

public discussion, and to the distribution of

every paper relating to this dangerous sub-

ject.

**A SOUTHERN MAN.**

**Prince Puckler Muskan's Estate.**—The

Duke of Saxe Coburg has purchased the

estate of Muskan, consisting of 9 German

square miles, of Prince Puckler Muskan,

for one million five hundred thousand dol-

lars. This domain is said to be destined

for the sister of the Duke, widow of the

Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, and

who has hitherto resided at Elionau, near

Berne.

**An Unromantic Romance.**—Napoleon, a

Lieutenant of Engineers, becomes master

of half Christendom; three private gentle-

men, his brothers, reign in Spain, Holland,

and Westphalia; while a Sergeant of Gren-

adiers, now this minute occupies the throne

of Sweden.

**ANOTHER HARD MONEY GOVERNMENT.**

The Rev. Mr. Ogle, a distinguished Minister of the Methodist persuasion, formerly residing in Baltimore, in South Carolina, is now travelling in Egypt. There has just fallen into my hands a letter of his dated 23d February last, and written in that highly favored hard-money country, from which I wish to quote some passages to show the results of the system where the experiment has been fully tested. And, first, as to the wages of the working classes, the writer says:

"The pay of an ordinary laborer is five cents a day; a houseman gets seven or eight, always furnishing himself with food."

A Pennsylvania working man would think this rather small doings, I fancy. Five cents a day, or eight cents, and find himself. But this may not be so bad, for, if other things be in proportion, the subject of the Facha may, on his five cents a day, get rich and forehanded after a while. As labor brings so moderate a reward in the hard currency, which is alone tolerated in the dominions of Mr. Ogle, we may naturally expect its products to be low, and accordingly the same traveler has not failed to observe that "food is surprisingly cheap, and a man lives well—that is to say, he gets plenty of bread, with a relish of onions, or something else, for about two and a half cents per diem."

Thus, we see that a man may live for just one half of his ordinary daily wages, and there is nothing, that I can perceive, to hinder his laying up the balance, which, to my mind, is clear proof that the reduction of prices has a tendency, as the Hon. Mr. Buchanan has expressed it, "to cover the earth with blessings and benedictions." Upon the principles of that distinguished Senator, Egypt ought to be one of the most prosperous and happy nations upon the face of the earth. It has no "bloated expansion of credit," no "pestilential cor-don of banks," no "inflated paper bubbles," to prevent the laborer receiving his wages in gold and silver. The happy Egyptian is not compelled, like the unfortunate bank-ridden American mechanic, "to receive as money that worthless trash which may not, a week or a month after, be of any value whatever," and consequently, he cannot be liable to those fluctuations in currency which, according to the Senator, are the bane of the American manufacturer. But let us see the practical effect of low prices, and learn whether they do, indeed, "cover the earth with blessings and benedictions." What says the traveler of the people of Egypt? Hear him:—

"Their poverty is extreme; their mud wall huts eight or ten feet in diameter, have, often, no roof. Beds, stoves, furniture, are common to all known, and it is impossible, without constant effort, to look on this people as belonging to a common family with the noble, independent, truth-telling, and virtuous people of America."

To commend his own sub-Treasury scheme, the President has referred Congress to 22d Governments where the hard money system prevails. I beg to call his attention to Egypt as the 23d.—*Phil. pa.*

**Probable Piracy and Murder of Many Passengers.**—The French ship *La Lise*, from the Mauritius for Bordeaux, was wrecked on the Agulhas Rocks, not far from the Cape of Good Hope, in February last. A great many passengers, both at Mauritius and the Island of Bourbon, had embarked in her, relying upon her known good qualities, and the experience of Captain Lechacheur, who commanded her. From causes hitherto inexplicable, the Captain, all the officers and passengers, and the cabin servants have perished, while the whole of the crew, including a man who had fallen before the wreck and broken one of his thighs, together with a man who had taken his passage in the fore-cabin, and of course lived and messed with the sailors, were saved, and reached the Cape, and made a declaration as to the loss of the ship. The English authorities, however, observing that the sailors had brought with them all their own effects, the trunks of the passengers, and other valuables, and that they were spending money very freely, entered upon a rigid inquiry. While this was pending, the sea cast on shore the Captain, and several of the passengers who exhibited numerous wounds and bruises, evidently inflicted previous to the wreck. Measures have accordingly been taken to discover the truth, and punish whoever may be found to have been guilty.

**Anecdote.**—When the Harrison delegates, who had arrived at Steubenville, marched out to meet those from Cadiz, they met a number of Locofocos coming towards them. The latter very civilly took one side of the road, leaving the other side to the Harrison men. As the latter passed along, a good deal of sharp-shooting took place. One of the Locofocos addressed himself to James Y. Sewall and said, "My horse wanted to join a Harrison procession, a short distance back, but I would not let him." To this Sewall, without a moment's hesitation, replied, "That proves that your horse, like Balaam's ass, was wiser than his master."

The way the Harrison men laughed at the remark was a caution to the Locofocos.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

The census taker of an adjoining county called at the house of one of the sovereigns, and asked the usual questions about soap, chickens, &c.; the countryman had all his fowls drove up into the yard, and while they were counting them, he saw the census taker cast his eye at some bees hives close by, when he stammered out—"See here, Mr. Senses man, if you want to know how many bees I've got, you may go and count them, for I'll be d—d if I do it."—*Huntingdon (Tenn.) Advertiser.*

**Riches of the Far West.**—Twelve Mackinaw boats arrived at St. Louis on the 19th ult. from the Upper Missouri river, bringing 40,000 buffalo robes to the American Fur Company.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

**SPEECH OF MR. OGLE,**

**On the Regal Splendor of the PRESIDENT'S PALACE.**

Delivered in the H. of Representatives April 14, 1837.

Among the "official vouchers" before me, I find one which testifies that Mr. Van Buren, during the administration of General Jackson, was sometimes disposed to gratifying his love for rich candlesticks, acting as caterer for palace furniture:

Voucher No. 6.  
"Bought at auction, for the President's House, May 30, 1831:—

"To chintz covered sofa, \$70 00

"2 plated candlesticks, 20 00

Received payment, June 7, 1831. M. VAN BUREN."

But I must present you, Mr. Chairman, with some other articles of democratic furniture within the palace. What do you suppose of the following specimens—they were all purchased by the plain, republican reformers, from Messrs. Lewis Varon & Co.:

2 sets of green tea trays, real gold leaves, \$70 00

5 ornamental vases over the door, 25 00

7 dozen gilt wares, 17 50

4 pair tables with Italian slabs, 700 00

1 round table, blue and gold slab, large, 135 00

2 do. do. do. 100 00

4 bronzed and steel fenders, "new style," 120 00

24 arm chairs and 4 sofas, stuffed and covered, richly worked, entirely refinished, and cotton covers, 600 00

Can you tell me, sir, in what age of the world it was that real, genuine, plain, hard-handed locofocos first placed *Golden Rays* over their doors, and bedecked their saloons with golden stars? I think it was about the time that that great exemplar of locofoco democracy, Nabuchadnezzar. What do you think of the democratic rosewood *Piano Forte* (deceased) at the palace, got in exchange for a mahogany one, by paying two hundred dollars of the People's cash for boot money!

I will now direct the attention of the committee to another department of the President's revenues, which I consider highly objectionable. I refer, sir, to the linen, towels, table-cloths, &c., bought with the People's cash for the use of the palace. In this department there appears to have been no bounds to extravagance. What will the head of any household in America think of expending for such articles, at one store, within the short period of ten months, the sum of twenty-four hundred and sixty dollars and twenty-nine cents? The bills for this expenditure on my desk are entirely too long to take up the time of the committee in reading them; but I have prepared and will submit the following abstract:

Huckaback towels, Irish linen, Tickenberg, Danish diapers, flannel, Irish sheeting, MARS QUILTS, flannel, green gowns, alp thread, spool cotton, tapers, and other dry goods, purchased for the use of the President's House, at the store of Darius Clagett, Washington, from the 17th of March, 1837, to the 19th of January, 1838. \$2,460 29

Contained in three several bills, viz: 1. Dated 15th March, 1837, and paid 27th May, 1837. \$1,321 16

2. From the 17th April, 1837, till 24th June, 1837. 1,064 60

To this account is appended the following order and receipt:—"June 23, 1837. Major Smith will please to pay the above account for articles purchased for the President's House. A. VAN BUREN."

Endorsed of Thomas L. Smith the within bill in full. June 24, 1837. R. B. NALLEY.

"For Darius Clagett."

3. From 20th July, 1837, till 19th January, 1838. \$1,321 16

"1838, April 26. Received payment in full, thirteen hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixteen cents. D. CLAGETT."

Endorsed: MAJOR VAN BUREN, at President's House."

Will it not, sir, amaze the frugal house-keepers of the United States to learn that the President should have considered it necessary to replace or repair the stock of linen on hand and then in use at the palace, by adding thereto the purchase of \$2,460 29 in ten months? Why, sir, a plain republican locofoco may almost be induced to believe that Mr. Van Buren, at that period, had some half dozen daughters, who had been made happy by good husbands, and that they were all about being furnished with splendid outfits from the paternal mansion. This subject is so well understood by the country that I shall no longer dwell upon it. I will, however, remark, that it appears from the vouchers last presented, as well as from others now before me, that Mr. Abraham Van Buren, one of the sons of the President, was frequently engaged in purchasing supplies of "furniture" for the palace. Some articles of palace furniture have been procured through Mr. Noland and others; but the principal agent, appointed by the President to take charge over this branch of the public service was T. L. Smith, Esq., as the following "official voucher" will abundantly manifest. Voucher No. 32, in abstract No. 1.

"To my expenses in making purchases for the President's House, \$982 63

Dec. 12, 1837. T. L. SMITH."

I will, in the next place, favor the committee with some real curiosities. Sir, the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of the country will look at the "official vouchers" which I shall next offer for your examination with a far deeper interest than they would behold a "grand review" of Mr. Van Buren's 1st regiment of "bloodhounds," now winning glory and renown in the Florida service.

"Washington, March 8, 1838.

The United States, Dr. To Thos. Lamb—for the use of the President's House. 1 37

Sept. 20, 1837. 34 table knives ground. 1 75

2 new table knife blades 3 75

2 cook's knife blades 2 50

July 7, 1838. Received payment. \$4 62

THO. LAMB.

"The President's House To R. Keyworth, Dr.

Sept. 13, 1837. To 31 feet of silver chain and 11 feet of gilt, for repairing December 1st. 6 00

To repairing 4 December labels furnishing chain 2 50

Received payment for R. Keyworth from T. L. Smith, Sept. 25, 1837. T. SHOEMAKER.

"United States, for the President's House To James Cuthbert, Dr.

To making 31 dozen pillow sheets at 57 1/2 cents per pair 15 75

Do 12 dozen pillow cases, at 61 cents each 9 00

To hemming 12 table cloths, at 25 cents each 3 00

Do 12 dozen glass cloths, at 50 cents per dozen 6 00

Do 12 dozen KITCHEN RUBBERS, at 50 cents per dozen 6 00

To making 5 dozen aprons, at 50 cents per dozen 3 00

To making 6 dozen check aprons, at 37 1/2 cents per dozen 2 25

Do 5 dozen knife cloths, at 50 cents per dozen 2 50

Do 9 dozen straining cloths, at 50 cents per dozen 4 50

Do 7 dozen chamber towels, at 50 cents per dozen 3 50

Do 12 dozen table napkins, at 50 cents per dozen 6 00

repairing 8 pair sheets at 25 cts. per pair 2 00

Received payment in full of T. L. Smith, JAS. CUTHBERT.

"President of the United States, To Wm. M. McCauley, Dr.

1837, June 2. To 2 tin buckets 2 00

" " 17. To chamber bucket 2 00

" " 20. To 4 dozen tart pans, at 62 1/2 cents per dozen 2 50

Received payment of T. L. Smith, WM. M. McCAULEY.

"President's House, To George Savage, Dr.

1837, Oct. 1. Plate basket \$3.30 Japanese trays 1 50

Nov. 6. Two colored brushes 3 50 2 50

Dec. 6. Large Manila mat 2 25

3. Large speggs 1 00

3. Three folding needles, at 25 75

1838, June 3. One oval tub 2 25, one oval cr. 1 25 3 50

Washington, July 8, 1838. Rec'd. payment. GEORGE SAVAGE.

"President's House, To George Savage, Dr.

1837, April 4. 2 Alicante mats, at \$1 2 00

1 Manila do 2 00

4 fourth brushes, at 75 3 00

1 bucket 68, 1 do. 50 1 12

April 11. 1 covered market basket 1 50

June 1. 1 churn 1 25

July 10. 2 mats, 37 75

Aug. 25. 2 six-hole bottle baskets, at 1 2 00

2 hair sifters, at 37 75

Washington, Sept. 27, 1837. Received payment of T. L. Smith, GEO. SAVAGE.

Baltimore, Sept. 2, 1837.

Major T. L. Smith, on account of the President's House, Bought of T. Palmer & Co.

2 sets fine steel tongs and shovel \$38 00

10 steel pickers, at \$1 10 00

1 pair tongs and shovel supports 10 00

1 LIQUOR STAND 25 00

1 set waiters 17 50







This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. The left side features a dark, textured binding edge, while the right side is a lighter, textured paper surface. The paper is heavily aged, showing significant creases, stains, and discoloration. Faint, illegible markings are visible along the binding edge.



